

AC 449801 STOURBRIDGE

**BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE**

*Waverley*

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***Annual Reports***

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

AND THE

**Sanitary Inspector**

**for 1935.**

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**Stourbridge :**

**MARK & MOODY, LTD., PRINTERS, HIGH STREET.**

**(1935).**



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# BOROUGH OF STOURBRIDGE.

*Mayor :*

ALDERMAN G. H. EVESON, J.P.

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*Deputy Mayor :*

ALDERMAN JOSEPH WRIGHT.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR RUFUS DUNN, J.P., *Chairman.*

Alderman	W. T. Harmon	Councillor	W. Perrins
„	Joseph Wright	„	B. Skelding
Councillor	H. Barlow	„	E. R. R. Tooby
„	Mrs. Francis	„	A. Walker
„	Mrs. Lunt	„	H. S. Walker.

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

\*GEOFFREY DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Sanitary Inspector also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts :*

\*ARTHUR KENT, F.S.I.A., A.R.S.I.

(Cert. Meat and Food Inspector).

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

\*JOHN HOWARD MASSEY, (*To July 1935*).

\*ROY HAINES, M.S.I.A. Cert. S.I.B. (*From August 1935*).

(Cert. Meat and Food Inspector).

*Clerks :*

NORMAN F. COOKSON                      JOSEPH W. BILLINGHAM

ROBERT F. ROBINS.

\*Salary Contributions made by Exchequer Grants.

# THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the Vital Statistics for the Year 1935.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
STOURBRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year 1935, being my Eleventh Annual Report.

In accordance with the instruction of the Ministry of Health, this Report is set out and details given as suggested by the Ministry.

### Section A.—Statistics and Social Conditions.

The Area was enlarged on 1st April, 1933, by the inclusion of the Urban District of Lye and Wollescote, and of the Parish of Pedmore which was part of the Rural District of Bromsgrove.

	<i>Acres.</i>
The Area is now ... ..	4,214
<i>viz</i> : Stourbridge ... ..	1,920
Lye and Wollescote ... ..	1,028
Pedmore ... ..	1,266
The Population, according to the 1931 Census, was ...	33,140
<i>viz</i> : Stourbridge ... ..	19,904
Lye and Wollescote ... ..	12,237
Pedmore ... ..	999
Total Population, estimated at middle of 1935 ...	34,820
Number of inhabited houses, 1931 ...	8,164
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1935	9,365
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931 ... ..	8,477
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1935 ... ..	9,443
Rateable Value ... ..	£160,062
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£605 17 5

### Physical Features and General Character of the District.

The Town rises from the River Stour, which is the boundary of Worcestershire and Staffordshire, and is on the North side of the Borough. The height above sea level at the River Boundary is 216 feet, rising to 442 feet at the South Boundary adjoining Bromsgrove Rural District, and to 512 feet on the East side.

The Town is partly residential and partly industrial. The industrial portions being principally on the North and North East sides. The South side being wholly residential.

The principal industries are Iron Works, Spades and Shovels ; Chains, Vices, Anvils, Frost Cogs, Fire Bricks, Gas Retorts, Galvanized, Enamelled and Japanned Buckets, Baths and General Hollow-ware ; Horse Shoes ; Skin Rugs, Chamois Leather Gloves ; Brushes and Brooms ; Earthenware Sinks ; Glazed Bricks ; Glass Works Pots.

The Borough own the Gasworks, which are situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, also, in conjunction with the Urban District of Amblecote, are owners of the Water undertaking.

No particular diseases are attributable to the occupations carried on in the District.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

#### BIRTHS.

##### *Live Births.*

				M.		F.		Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	224	...	246	...	470
Illegitimate	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	12
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
				231		251		482
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population : 13.84

Birth Rate for England and Wales : 14.7.

The Birth Rate again shows a slight decline ; it was 14.18 in 1934. This persistent decrease is a matter for considerable concern.

##### *Still Births :*

				M.		F.		Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	18
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	1
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
				13		6		19
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Rate per 1000 total (live and still births) ... 37.92

#### DEATHS.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	170
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	381
							<hr/>

Crude Death Rate per 1000 of estimated resident population 10.94

Adjusted Death Rate ... 11.38

The adjusted Death Rate is obtained by multiplication of the Crude Death Rate by the factor 1.04, supplied by the Registrar General.

Death Rate for England and Wales ... 11.7

One woman died in consequence of child birth, viz., Puerperal Sepsis.

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 (live and still) Births ... 1.99

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 live Births ... 2.07



The Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales being 3.93 and 4.10 respectively.

This rate is similar to that reported in 1934, there being 1 death in each year. The Midwifery service in the Borough is satisfactory.

The deaths were distributed as follows :—

		Internal Deaths.		External Deaths.		Total Deaths.
Stourbridge	...	152	...	84	...	236
Lye and Wollescote	...	87	...	52	...	139
Pedmore	...	4	...	2	...	6
		<hr/> 243		<hr/> 138		<hr/> 381

#### CAUSES OF DEATH.

					M.	F.
1	Typhoid, Fever etc....	...	...	...	—	—
2	Measles	...	...	...	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	1
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	1
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	10	8
6	Influenza	...	...	...	5	2
7	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	1
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	—	—
9	Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	11	8
10	Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—
11	Syphilis	...	...	...	1	—
12	General Paralysis of the Insane, etc.	...	...	...	1	2
13	Cancer	...	...	...	28	37
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	1	2
15	Cerebral Haemorrhage	...	...	...	8	16
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	33	36
17	Aneurysm	...	...	...	—	1
18	Other Circulatory Diseases	....	...	...	8	7
19	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5	7
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	9	7
21	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	1	3
22	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	4	—



## CAUSES OF DEATH—(Continued).

23	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	1	1
24	Appendicitis	...	...	1	2
25	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	—	—
26	Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	1	2
27	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	4	5
28	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	5	13
29	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	—	1
30	Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	—	—
31	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	...	...	2	8
32	Senility	...	...	15	18
33	Suicide	...	...	—	1
34	Other Violence	...	...	7	5
35	Other Defined Causes	...	...	9	16
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	—	—
SPECIAL CAUSES (included in No. 35 above)				...	...
	Smallpox	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	—	—
Total				170	211

Of the definitely defined causes of death, Heart Disease again accounted for the largest number viz., 69 out of 381 *i.e.*, approximately 1 in 5, but Cancer was a good second with 65 out of 381, the latter shows an increase over 1934, when 60 deaths were due to this cause.

## Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.

	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate	7	10	17
Illegitimate	—	1	1

## Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age :—

All infants, per 1000 live births	37.36
Legitimate Infants, per 1000 live births	35.29
Illegitimate infants, per 1000 live births	2.07
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 57 per 1000 live births.

### Cause of Death of Infants under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Total Number of Deaths.		Deaths under One Month.	
Intestinal obstruction	...	1	...	1
Prematurity	...	7	...	6
Difficult Labour	...	1	...	1
Septicaemia	...	2	...	1
Pneumonia	...	3	...	—
Gangrene of Gut	...	1	...	—
Congenital Deformity	...	1	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease	...	1	...	1
Enteritis	...	1	...	—
		—		—
TOTALS	...	18	...	11

It will be seen that nearly two thirds of the Infantile Deaths occur during the first month of life. The Infantile Mortality Rate shows an improvement over that in 1934, when it was 49.08.

Table showing Infantile Mortality, per 1000 births, in different parts of the Borough.

Stourbridge	...	27.97
Lye and Wollescote	...	44.94
Pedmore	...	111.11

### Zymotic Diseases.

There were 29 deaths from Zymotic Diseases as compared with 18 in the previous year.

The Deaths were as follows :— Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Diphtheria, 18 ; Influenza, 7 ; Whooping Cough, 1 ; and Diarrhoea, 2 ; giving a Zymotic Death Rate of 0.83.

The Death Rate per 1000 population for Scarlet Fever was 0.03 as compared with 0.01 for England and Wales ; the Rate for Diphtheria was 0.52 as compared with 0.08, while the Death Rates for Influenza and Whooping Cough were 0.20 and 0.03, as compared with 0.18 and 0.04 respectively for England and Wales.

Deaths from Diphtheria are mainly preventable, but for this to take place early treatment is essential. It cannot be too strongly urged that any child suffering from a sore throat or any hoarseness of the voice should be seen by a doctor at once. Parents of young children would be well advised to take advantage of the facilities provided by the Town Council for immunisation against this disease.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

### (a) Laboratory Facilities.

Examination of clinical material (Sputum, swabs, etc.), water, milk and foodstuffs is done by the Worcestershire County Analyst.

### (b) Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases a motor ambulance is provided by the Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(b) For Non-Infectious Cases a motor ambulance which is kept at the Fire Station, Stourbridge, and two motor ambulances provided by the Home Service Ambulance Committee, and under the control of two local Sub-Committees, are kept respectively at the Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street (Telephone No. 5482), and at the yard at rear of Fire Station, Lye.

These facilities are adequate, and there are no restrictions as to distance or boundary.

### (c) Nursing in the Home.

(a) GENERAL. The Stourbridge District Nursing Association, which is a voluntary organisation, employs two Nurses, whose services are available for residents in the Stourbridge and Pedmore Areas. The Lye and Wollescote Nursing Association, which is also voluntary, employs one Nurse for that Area.

(b) There is no provision for Professional Nursing of cases of Infectious Diseases treated at home.

### (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre at No. 40, New Road, is under the control of a Voluntary Committee and a contribution is made by the Town Council to the funds of this Committee. The Town Council own the premises occupied by the Centre.

The Centre is open on Tuesday and Wednesday in each week from 2 till 4-30 p.m., and every morning from 9 till 10.

Ladies of the Committee assist at the Welfare Centre in helping to weigh the babies and giving tea to the mothers.

Milk and other foods are given in necessitous cases or supplied at a low cost.

Dr. R. L. Corlett attends at the Centre on Tuesday afternoons, and on the first and third Wednesday afternoons in each month.

Dental and Orthopaedic Clinics, under the auspices of the Worcestershire County Council, are also held at the Centre. Mr. Naughton Dunn, of Birmingham, attends the Orthopaedic Clinic twice every month, but the Clinic is open every Thursday at 9-30 a.m.

The Ante-natal Clinic was opened in October, 1927, and is held twice a month. Dr. Eileen Bulmer attends the Clinic on the first and third



Tuesday mornings in the month. An Ante-natal Clinic is also held at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 10 a.m.

The attendances at these Clinics are being well maintained, they are proving a great help not only to expectant mothers but also to local Medical Practitioners.

A Treatment Centre for Venereal Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital Stourbridge. The Centre is under the control of the Corbett Hospital. Grants are made by the Worcestershire and Staffordshire County Councils. The Medical Officer attends on Monday and Thursday evenings at 7 p.m.—the former for women and children and the latter for men. Intermediate Treatment for women is by arrangement. For men each evening except Sunday and Monday.

A Clinic for Immunisation of Children against Diphtheria is held by arrangement at the Town Hall, Stourbridge, and at the Connop's Lane Methodist School, Lye.

The Clinic is provided free by the Borough Council.

A Clinic for Investigation of Mental Diseases is held at the Corbett Hospital, Amblecote, on the first and third Fridays, at 1-45 p.m. This is under the control of the County Council and the Medical Superintendent of the Barnsley Hall Mental Hospital, Bromsgrove, is in charge of it.

The School Clinic is held every Thursday afternoon in the special building attached to Enville Street School. It is under the control of the County Council and one of the Assistant County Medical Officers is in charge.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary is held every Monday at 5 p.m. at the Dispensary, Greenfield Avenue, Stourbridge. It is provided by the Worcestershire County Council.

The Health Visitor (Miss E. E. Noke, S.R.N., S.C.M., Certs. Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors and School Nurses and for Maternity and Child Welfare Workers, also Diploma for Health Visitors) reports as follows :—

Notification of Births received from County Medical Officer :—

Males, 142 ; Females, 157 ; Still Births, 12. Total Number of Live Births, 299.

There were four cases of twins during the year.

Of the Births notified, 51 were at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home Stourbridge, 41 at Sandfield House Maternity Home, Wordsley, and 11 at other Homes or Hospitals.

Home Visiting :—

Number of Primary Visits paid to Infants	...	290
Revisits to Infants under one year	...	1253
Revisits to children between one and five	...	2583

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centre, January 1st to December 31st, 1935 :—

Number of Infants brought to the Centre for the first time	...	...	...	...	250
Total Number of Children attending the Centre					647



Total attendances at Centre :—

Children under one year	...	...	3608
Children between the ages of one and five	...	...	2237

A special Toddlers Clinic with Dr. R. L. Corlett in attendance is held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month. This is intended for the supervision of the health of children between the ages of one and five years.

Ante-Natal Clinic :—

Number of expectant mothers who attended the Clinic for the first time	...	...	75
Total Number attending	...	...	91
Total Number of attendances	...	...	244
Ante-Natal Home Visits :—			
First Visits	...	...	52
Total Number of Visits	...	...	112

*Infant Life Protection Act, 1908.*

*Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.*

Five children have been under supervision during the year. Nineteen Reports have been sent to the County Medical Officer.

All the homes are satisfactory.

(e) **Hospitals : Public and Voluntary.**

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>No. of beds.</i>
Stourbridge and Halesowen.	Hayley Green, near Halesowen.	Infectious Diseases	60
„	„	Tuberculosis	14
„	„	Smallpox	8
Corbett	Amblecote, near Stourbridge.	General	90
Sandfield House	Wordsley	Maternity	18
„	„	M.D. and Poor Law	607
Mary Stevens' Maternity Home.	Stourbridge	Maternity	16

At the Stourbridge and Halesowen Hospital there are three wards for Infectious Diseases, with 59 beds. 29 for males, 30 for females, and one ward with one bed for Enteric Fever. The Tuberculosis Block has two wards with 14 beds and 3 shelters for males. At the Smallpox Hospital there are two wards with 4 beds in each. The Hospital Management Committee consists of members of the Councils of the Borough of Stourbridge and the Urban District of Halesowen. The patients come from the two districts mentioned, but by special contract and conditions, patients are received from other places, including the County Borough of Dudley and the Urban Districts of Redditch, Rowley Regis and Tipton.

The Smallpox Hospital at the Stourbridge and Halesowen Hospital has 8 beds, 4 each for males and females.

Sandfield House Wordsley is now a Public Assistance Institution under the Staffordshire County Council, and is available for special cases from this Borough.

The Corbett Hospital, which is a General Hospital, is situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, but is used by inhabitants of this Borough. It is a voluntary hospital, and has 34 beds for males, 30 for females, and 20 for children. In addition, there are six private beds. The cases admitted are approximately 70 per cent. surgical and 30 per cent. medical.

Through the generosity of Mrs. A. B. Maresca, of Prospect House, Stourbridge, a complete ultra-modern X-ray apparatus was installed during 1935. Mrs. Maresca also defrayed the cost of the structural alterations necessary to accommodate such a large plant. Dr. G. E. Dyas was appointed as Hon. Radiologist, and sees out-patients on Wednesday mornings at 10 o'clock.

During the year a Blood Transfusion Service was organized, and a new Mortuary and Post Mortem Room were erected.

One male and one female bed are allotted to the Venereal Disease Treatment Centre, for use when necessary. The small ward formerly used for maternity cases has been abolished, because of the provision of the Mary Stevens Maternity Home, as, with the exception of extreme abnormal cases, very little maternity work is done.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum requiring In-patient treatment are sent either to Kidderminster or to Dudley General Hospitals.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are treated at the General Hospital and the Women's Hospital, Birmingham, by arrangement with the County Council.

Cases of combined Pregnancy and Venereal Disease requiring In-patient treatment are admitted to Cleveland House, Wolverhampton.

Tuberculosis cases requiring Sanatorium treatment are sent by the County Council to Knightwick, or Hill Top, Bromsgrove or Hayley Green. Orthopaedic cases in children—Tuberculosis or otherwise—are sent by arrangement to the "Woodlands," Northfield, Birmingham.

Ear, Nose and Throat cases are treated at one of the following :—Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge ; Guest Hospital, Dudley ; Queen's, General or Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Birmingham.

In addition, considerable use is made by inhabitants of the Birmingham Hospitals for all purposes.

Special departments for the treatment of Ophthalmic Diseases are held at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, on Thursdays, at 9 a.m., and at the Guest Hospital, Dudley, on Thursdays, at 2 p.m. ; for the treatment of Orthopaedic conditions at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, on Mondays, at 10-0 a.m. and for Ear, Nose and Throat conditions at the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge on Wednesdays at 10 a.m.



### Legislation in Force.

#### ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS, ETC.

The following are the Adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Local Regulations relating to Public Health, in force in the District, with the date of adoption :—

Stourbridge Improvement Act	...	...	...	1825
Stourbridge Improvement Act	...	...	...	1866
Stourbridge Improvement Commissioners Act	...	...	...	1891
Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890	...	...	...	1894
Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, 6th April,				
				1891, 26th Nov. 1901, and 30th Aug., 1909
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (parts)				16th Feb., 1910
Housing of Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.	...	...	...	Dec. 1901
Public Health Act, 1925, (except Secs. 21, 22 and 44)				30th Aug. 1927
ditto				(Secs. 21, 22 and 44) 26th Sep. 1927

#### BYELAWS.

Offensive Trades	...	...	...	15th Sep. 1890.
Blood Boiler				Leather Dresser
Blood Drier				Size Maker
Bone Boiler				Soap Boiler
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor				Tallow Melter
Fellmonger				Tanner
Glue Maker				Tripe Boiler
Gut Scraper				
Markets and Fairs	...	...	...	14th Aug. 1867.
Markets	...	...	...	15th Sep. 1890.
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	15th Sep. 1890.
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	15th Sep. 1890.
W.C.'s to be supplied with Water	...	...	...	29th July 1895.
Nuisances	...	...	...	20th Oct. 1911.
Public Baths	...	...	...	13th Oct. 1916.
Libraries	...	...	...	13th Oct. 1916.
Mortuary	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Pleasure Grounds	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Omnibuses	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
Cleansing of Footpaths, etc., Earthclosets and				
Cesspools	...	...	...	10th Jan. 1917.
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	7th April 1927.
Behaviour of Passengers in Vehicles	...	...	...	2nd Feb. 1927.
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	2nd April 1930.
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	9th April 1930.

#### MORTUARY.

During the year the bodies of fifteen persons were conveyed to the Mortuary :—

Date.	Sex.	Age.	Address.	Remarks.
January	M.	45	Stourbridge	Found drowned.
„	M.	21	Clent	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
January	F.	70	Halesowen	... Myocardial degeneration, Chronic Bronchitis.
February	M.	5 mths.	Stourbridge	... Cardiac failure due to acute Lobar Pneumonia.
March	F.	77	Stourbridge	... Cardiac failure due to fatty infiltration and degeneration.
„	F.	13	Stourbridge	... Acute primary Pneumonia.
„	F.	66	Stourbridge	... Suicide by Coal Gas Poisoning.
August	M.	22	Lye	... Motor Accident.
„	M.	27	Lye	... Motor Accident.
„	M.	54	Belbroughton	Cardiac failure.
„	M.	41	Stourbridge	... Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
October	M.	6 mths.	Stourbridge	... Septicaemia.
„	M.	55	Stourport	... Found shot.
November	F.	53	Lye	... Acute cardiac degeneration following accidental injuries.
December	M.	69	Hagley	...Cardiac failure.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### Water.

There has been no alteration in the water supply.

The supply is satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

There is no filtration, the water being pumped direct into mains. There is, however, a Reservoir at Doctor's Hill, Stourbridge, serving to augment the pressure, the surplus water during the night going into the Reservoir.

The following is the result of an analysis of a sample from the Coal-bournbrook supply, taken on 20th June, 1935.

	<i>Grains per gallon.</i>
Solids in suspension ...	None
Solids in solution dried at 100°C.	36.4
Solids in solution Appearance	White
Solids in solution after ignition	30.1
Behaviour of solids on ignition	Slight browning
Phosphates ...	None
Chlorine calculated as common salt	6.8
Free and saline ammonia ...	.0005
Albuminoid ammonia ...	.0019
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	.009
Nitrogen in nitrates ...	.8
Appearance ...	Clear
Deposit ...	None
Smell ...	None
Hardness : Permanent	9.5° Clark
Temporary	10° Clark
Total ...	19.5° Clark
Poisonous Metals ...	None detected

*Remarks:* From the above Chemical Analysis the sample of water contains very little organic matter but the Nitrates are rather high.



The water may be used for drinking purposes.

A Bacteriological Examination has not been made.

The supply is obtained from three boreholes: (1) Coalbournbrook, 501 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds; (2) Mill Meadow, 350 feet deep, sandstone; (3) Tack, (Wordsley), 210 feet deep, mottled sandstone and pebble beds. The latter two are standbys. Nos. 1 and 2 are in the Urban District of Amblecote and No. 3 in the Rural District of Kingswinford.

The Corporation Baths and several works pump water from their own wells. A considerable number of houses supplement the water supply by having rain-water cisterns on their premises, many being underground. The recently erected Council Houses have underground rainwater cisterns.

A number of houses at Pedmore have a privately owned water supply.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Stourbridge area was sewered in 1887 and the Lye and Wollescote area about 1900. The Main sewers in the Stourbridge area are under the control of the Stourbridge Main Drainage Board, consisting of representatives of the Stourbridge and Amblecote Councils. The Sewers in Lye and Wollescote area are under the control of the Upper Stour Valley Sewerage Board. The sewage is conveyed to the Whittington sewage farms belonging to these Boards, and is treated on the Broad Irrigation principle.

With the exception of a few houses situate on the outskirts, all the dwelling houses are provided with W.C.'s and efficient drainage, the drains being intercepted from the sewers with intercepting traps. A number of houses have cesspools, most of these being recently erected.

Apart from development of new Housing Estates, no extension of sewers has taken place during the year.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

During the year 1932, the River Stour was cleaned out under the Bridge at the Borough boundary and Amblecote (Staffs.), the work being undertaken by the County Councils of Worcestershire and Staffordshire. The remains of an old dam at Messrs. Bradley's Ironworks were removed. These works have been effectual in minimising flooding.

### **Closet Accommodation.**

Most of the houses are provided with Water Closets, the exceptions being cottages situate in localities where there are no sewers. There are a number of slop W.C.'s but these are gradually being converted to W.C.'s with fresh water flushing apparatus. The Sanitary Inspector's Report gives details of conversions and additions.

### **Public Cleansing.**

The Scavenging is carried out by direct labour, and is dealt with by controlled tipping, being spread over small areas, covered and levelled. There are six tips in use, *viz.*, Corporation Depot, Birmingham Street; Wollaston Hall Estate; Hadcroft Brick Works; Rufford's Brick Works; Bromley Street, Lye; and Racecourse Lane, Pedmore.

Ashpits are emptied as required, and the contents of movable ashbins collected weekly. The few privies are cleared as required, the contents being buried. Cesspools are emptied and the contents either tipped down sewers or spread over farm land.

Two motor freighters are now in use and have proved satisfactory. The other vehicles are horse drawn.

Trouble was again experienced at the Wollaston and Lye Tips owing to the prevalence of crickets. These were exterminated by spraying the areas affected with creosote and covering with hessian.

### Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Inspector has furnished me with the following statement as required by article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926.

The Number and nature of inspections made during the year :—

Inspection of houses and premises	...	...	...	517
Inspections under Housing Regulations	...	...	...	214
Visits <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	...	...	...	277
Visits <i>re</i> Tuberculosis	...	...	...	23
Re-Inspections and Re-Visits	...	...	...	3239
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	3285
Cowsheds	...	...	...	51
Workshops	...	...	...	80
Vans	...	...	...	36
Bakehouses	...	...	...	23
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	28
Food Stores	...	...	...	63
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	18
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	4
Premises infested with Rats or Insects	...	...	...	54
Watercourses and Pools	...	...	...	2
Picture Houses	...	...	...	8
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	11
Schools	...	...	...	13
Corporation Refuse Tips	...	...	...	34
Fair Grounds	...	...	...	2
Shops	...	...	...	52
Pig-killing on unlicensed premises	...	...	...	8
Pig-keeping	...	...	...	24
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	13
Petrol Stores	...	...	...	15
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	234
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	147
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	403
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	251

### Shops.

The operation of the Shops Acts is dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.



### **Smoke Abatement.**

Byelaws were adopted in April, 1930, limiting the emission of black smoke to three minutes in the half-hour.

### **Swimming Baths.**

Following upon my reports, during 1934, on the condition of the water in the Corporation Swimming Baths the Town Council have decided to improve the amenities of both the covered and open air Baths by the provision of a filtration plant and to extend the heating of the water to the open air Bath. For this purpose additional land had to be secured and as it was not possible to arrange this by agreement, the Council were obliged to make a compulsory purchase Order which, after a Public Inquiry held by the Minister of Health, has just been confirmed with modifications.

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public within the Borough.

### **Schools.**

The closure of the infants' department at one school was recommended owing to occurrence of Measles and Chickenpox. No school was closed on account of any notifiable disease. Notices are sent to schools giving particulars of scholars from houses where cases of notifiable infectious disease have occurred, and requests made for the scholars to be excluded from school for a specified period.

One school was disinfected on account of the incidence of Diphtheria.

One school was closed because of an outbreak of Measles.

### **Other Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice.**

*Burial Grounds.* There are six Burial Grounds in use in the district : Stourbridge Cemetery ; Lye Cemetery ; the Roman Catholic Cemetery ; and the Churchyards of Old Swinford, Wollaston and Pedmore.

There are also "closed" graveyards at the Congregational Church, Presbyterian Church and Friends Meeting House.

Sunday funerals at the Stourbridge and Lye Cemeteries are not allowed, except in cases receiving sanction of the Town Council, through me.

### **HOUSING.**

Good progress has been made during the year in "Slum Clearance."

Sixteen Demolition Orders, 29 Closing Orders and 2 Demolition Orders for Breaches of Undertakings, were made.

In January an Inquiry was held by the Minister of Health in respect of eight Clearance Orders relating to 71 houses. Objections were lodged relating to 54 of the premises. The Confirming Orders were made in April, and 12 of the 71 houses were excluded. A Closing Order was subsequently made in respect of one house and most of the others were repaired.

In February representations were made for three Clearance Areas consisting of 44 houses, together with several other buildings. An Inquiry was held in June when objections were made respecting 38

houses and one lot of other buildings. Confirming Orders were received in August. Four houses were excluded. By the end of the year one of the excluded houses had become the subject of a Demolition Order, and during 1936 two were dealt with for Demolition Orders and one for a Closing Order, by consent of the Owners.

In November three Clearance Orders were represented, two being in Stourbridge comprising 27 houses and one other building. The other Order was in respect of 51 houses and 2 other buildings in Lye. One of the houses in the Lye area was not included in the subsequent Order, and one of the Areas in Stourbridge was dealt with as a Compulsory Purchase Order. An Inquiry was held early in 1936.

281 new houses were erected during the year, 162 of them by the Local Authority under the Housing Act, 1930, to re-house persons displaced by Slum Clearance.

## **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

### **(a) Milk Supply.**

### **(b) Meat and other Foods.**

The Sanitary Inspector's Report deals with these matters.

This Borough is not an authority under the Food and Drugs Acts.

## **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

### **Small Pox.**

No case was reported during the year. No cases have occurred in the Borough since 1931.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

The type of disease continued to be of a mild character. 123 cases were notified during 1935 as compared with 115 cases during 1934 and 92 in 1933. The increased incidence reported in the last two months of 1934 continued up to April of this year ; during the first four months of which 76 cases were reported.

Removal to hospital took place in 90 instances or 73.2 per cent. There was one death, giving a case mortality of 0.8 per cent.

The disease was fairly evenly distributed throughout the whole of the Borough.

There were 79 cases in children of school age, but outbreaks were not marked in any particular school.

Two cases occurred at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home. The first was a patient who on the 3rd May was reported as suffering from Puerperal Pyrexia. On the following day Scarlet Fever was diagnosed and the patient removed to hospital. The second case was a maid. She also was removed to hospital. It is interesting to note that there had not been a case of Puerperal Fever since January nor was there another until early in 1936.



The cases occurred in 95 households. At one house there were four cases, at one house three cases, and two cases occurred in each of eight houses. Three cases occurred at the Cottage Homes. Thirty-seven of the cases resided in Council Houses.

The bedroom accommodation at the houses where the cases occurred was :—2 bedrooms, 44 cases ; 3 bedrooms, 66 cases ; 4 bedrooms, 4 cases ; 5 bedrooms, 4 cases ; 7 bedrooms, 1 case.

### **Diphtheria.**

There were 110 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year as compared with 54 cases in 1934, and 9 cases in 1933. The disease was prevalent throughout the year, but there was an increased incidence during July, August, September and October, when 55 cases were notified. There were 18 deaths from the disease giving a case mortality of 16.3. During the last eight months of the year the disease was of an exceptionally severe nature.

Sixty-eight of the cases were in children of school age. One case occurred at Oldswinford Hospital and one at the Cottage Homes.

The total number of patients admitted to the Isolation Hospital was 104 or 94.5 per cent.

One of the cases was a return case which occurred seven days after a brother had been discharged from Hospital. In three instances three cases occurred in one house and in seven instances two cases. One boy was taken ill while camping and returned home, when he was seen by a doctor and removed to hospital.

Forty-five cases occurred in houses with two bedrooms, fifty-two in houses with three bedrooms, nine in houses with four bedrooms and one in a house with five bedrooms. Thirty-five of the cases were in Council Houses.

One school was disinfected on account of the prevalence of Diphtheria.

The incidence and severity of the Diphtheria cases are matters calling for considerable concern ; they are not located to this Town only, but have occurred over a wide area throughout the country. Improved housing conditions, better schools, and better general health of children are not enough by themselves to combat this or any other infection. What is required is some specific agent to protect the children. Research has gone on for many years in this direction and now we have a number of reliable preparations for producing immunity against Diphtheria. I have advocated immunisation for many years but unfortunately parents are slow to see the advantages of it. Last September I made a systematic attempt to bring the matter before the public, and with the help of the Public Health Committee some measure of success has been obtained. Clinics are held at regular intervals, and the material is supplied free to doctors practising in the Borough for use when parents do not wish to bring their children to the clinic. I wish to express my thanks to the doctors who have helped me in this way. As a result of these combined efforts, 1,816 children were immunised in 1935.

There is a choice of methods, but the one I have adopted meets the following requirements, which I believe incorporate the ideal method :—

- (1) The number of doses should be reduced to a minimum ;
- (2) The injection should be safe and free from disagreeable reaction ;
- (3) Lasting immunity should be effected ;
- (4) Immunity should be developed within a period approximately equal to that of the incubation period of the disease.

The material I use approximates to the ideal more closely than any other, and as far as I can tell my results are satisfactory and the ill effects produced by the one injection have been trivial. In only one series of cases, viz., the children at the Norton Cottage Homes, was the three injection method used ; this was done at the request of the County Medical Officer.

I am satisfied that artificial immunisation is the only way to stamp out Diphtheria, in the same manner that vaccination has stamped out Small Pox, and I am of opinion that every child should be immunised as soon as he or she reaches the age of one year.

Three of the children who suffered from Diphtheria had been immunised. In one of the cases the child had been only partly immunised ; the three injection method had been used but only two of the injections had been given, this being before the patient came to live within the Borough of Stourbridge. Of the other two cases, one was only immunised twelve days before the onset of the disease, but in the other case four months had elapsed. The three cases were mild, and made complete recoveries.

### **Puerperal Fever.**

Two cases of Puerperal Fever were reported to me during the year, as compared with three in the previous year. Both were residents of the Borough. One of the cases, which occurred at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home, died. The other patient was removed to the General Hospital, Birmingham, and recovered.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Fifteen cases were notified during 1935, as compared with nine in 1934.

Thirteen of the cases occurred at the Mary Stevens Maternity Home, seven of whom were non-residents of the Borough.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

One case was notified during the year, as compared with three in the previous year.

The case was admitted to the Guest Hospital, Dudley, and is still under the supervision of the Health Visitor.

No case of Cerebro spinal Fever was notified to me, but the Medical Officer of Health of Birmingham informed me that a Stourbridge resident, admitted to a Birmingham hospital, was found to be suffering from this disease. The origin of the disease was not discovered.



No cases of Typhoid Fever or Paratyphoid Fever were notified to me, but I was informed by the Medical Officer of Health of Amblecote that a child from Stourbridge admitted to the Corbett Hospital suffered from Paratyphoid Fever. The child made a complete recovery. The source of the infection could not be traced.

### General.

Diphtheria antitoxin is provided free to Medical Practitioners by the Borough Council. In severe cases antitoxin is given at once, before being sent to hospital; in milder cases the antitoxin is not given until the patient arrives in hospital.

Anti-scarlatinal serum is not provided free, but it is being used in severe cases with good results. In the Isolation Hospital, it is used in most cases; undoubtedly it is useful in preventing or alleviating complications and in shortening the period in hospital.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens are examined by the County Analyst. All doubtful throats and nasal passages are swabbed as a routine. Immunisation against Diphtheria has been practised on children of pre-school age as in previous years.

Sputum from many suspicious chest cases is examined for Tubercle Bacilli.

Chickenpox ceased to be a notifiable disease on 31st March, 1933. As Smallpox had become very much less prevalent, the Ministry of Health did not consider the compulsory notification of Chickenpox to be necessary any longer.

Fumigation of rooms which have been occupied by patients suffering from infectious disease is not now carried out excepting upon request or where the patient has been treated at home. The bed clothing is, however, disinfected in every case.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

The following tables give details of the Notification of Infectious Diseases during the year.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	11	18	30	17	7	8	6	12	2	8	2	2	123
Diphtheria ... ..	9	13	8	2	5	6	16	13	10	16	5	7	110
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	1	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	3	3	1	15
Pneumonia ... ..	2	7	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	24
Erysipelas ... ..	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	24	40	46	23	17	15	24	25	13	30	12	12	281

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS, DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Disease.	Ages.												Total No. of Cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and upwards.			
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	3	2	10	5	50	28	11	11	2	1	—	123	90	1
Diphtheria	1	4	1	9	6	38	26	7	10	6	1	1	110	104	18
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	15	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	4	4	7	2	24	—	16
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	6	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ...	3	7	4	19	12	89	55	22	42	14	11	3	281	194	36

**Table Showing Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Different  
Parts of the Borough.**

	Stourbridge.	Lye and Wollescote.	Pedmore
Scarlet Fever ...	87	28	8
Diphtheria ...	44	65	I
Puerperal Fever ...	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	12	2	I
Pneumonia ...	17	6	I
Erysipelas ...	2	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	I	—	—

### Cancer.

There were 65 deaths from Cancer, females being rather more affected than males, viz., 37 to 28.



In the males, the growth occurred in the Alimentary Canal in 16 instances, of these it was in the stomach in 7 cases. The average age in these cases was 64 years. In the females the breast was the site of election in 8 cases, and the average age at death 64 years; the uterus was affected in 4 cases, the average age at death being 56 years. The Alimentary Canal was affected in 10 instances, the average age at death being 61 years; of these the stomach was affected in 4 cases. The Pancreas was affected in 3 cases, as also was the Liver.

There did not appear to be any relation between the organs affected and the occupation.

Some cancer sufferers receive treatment by radium and deep X-rays at the Birmingham Hospitals.

### Prevention of Blindness.

This Borough has not applied for power under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925. There is a Voluntary Blind Institution in the Borough providing work for afflicted persons, but there is no Institution for treatment.

### TUBERCULOSIS, 1935.

Age Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	1	9	2	1	1	5	—	—
25	...	...	8	5	—	—	3	1	—	—
35	...	...	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
45	...	...	3	1	—	—	4	1	—	—
55	...	...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	...	...	19	19	8	3	11	8	—	—

The Tuberculosis Death Rate for 1935 was 0.55, as compared with 0.75. in 1934.

No deaths occurred from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were three non-notified Tuberculosis deaths.

Notification of Tuberculosis in the Borough is efficient. There was no occasion for the taking of any action or proceedings for refusal to notify.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

## SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER AT END OF 1935.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
No. of cases on Register, 1st January, 1935 ...	77	63	20	23
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations ...	19	17	7	3
No. of cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification ...	—	2	1	—
TOTALS ...	96	82	28	26
No. of cases removed from Register during the year ...	17	16	5	6
No. of cases remaining on Register at the end of the year ...	79	66	23	20

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEOFFREY DUDLEY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	731
(b) Number of inspections made for the purposes	...	1049
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	214
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	285
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	156
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	318

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	... ..	43
---	--------	----

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

#### (A) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	5

#### (B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal Notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	... ..	—



## (c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	29

## (D) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	29
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	2

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

### INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	6	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ... ..	89	4	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ... ..	8	—	—
Total ...	103	4	—

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosec- utions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	4	4	—	—
Want of ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-houses. (S.101) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total ... ..	6	6	—	—

\* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

# THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1935

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TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
STOURBRIDGE TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you a Report of the work done in my Department during the year 1935, this being my Thirty-fifth Annual Report.

### COMPLAINTS.

274 complaints were received, as compared with 313 in the previous year.

### INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

8094 inspections and re-inspections were made, as compared with 8,603 during 1934, and were as follows :—

General Inspection of houses and premises, 517 ; Inspections under Housing Regulations, 214 ; Re-inspections, 3239 ; Infectious Diseases, 277 ; Tuberculosis cases, 23 ; Slaughterhouses, 3285 ; Dairies and Cowsheds, 51 ; Workshops, 80 ; Bakehouses, 23 ; Vans, 36 ; Fair Grounds, 2 ; Offensive Trade Premises, 28 ; Food Stores, 63 ; Houses Let in Lodgings, 18 ; Premises Infested with rats and insects, 54 ; Watercourses and Pools, 2 ; Pig Killing on Unlicensed Premises, 8 ; Pig Keeping, 24 ; Cinemas, 8 ; Smoke Nuisances, 11 ; Common Lodging Houses, 4 ; Schools, 13 ; Dirty Houses, 13 ; Corporation Refuse Tips, 34 ; Petroleum, 15 ; Shops, 52.

Sanitary defects, nuisances and contraventions of your Byelaws numbered 5802. The number of defects remaining unattended to at the end of 1934, was 5250, making a total of 11,052. During the year 5,791 defects were remedied, leaving 5261 insanitary conditions unabated.

### NOTICES.

234 Preliminary Intimation Notices were sent during the year. Where the Notices apply to repairs to property, details of the defects and suggestions for the repairs are sent in the form of letters.



	<i>No. of Notices</i>		<i>No. of Houses or Premises affected.</i>	
General Defects of Houses ...	...	83	...	168
Cleansing Rooms after Tuberculosis ...	...	9	...	9
Sanitary Conveniences ...	...	17	...	33
Drain Defects ...	...	35	...	88
Want of House Refuse Receptacles ...	...	21	...	47
Accumulations of Refuse, etc. ...	...	7	...	7
Defective Rain Water Spouting ...	...	7	...	8
Waste of Water ...	...	4	...	13
Contraventions Milk and Dairies Orders ...	...	4	...	4
Vans, Nuisances ...	...	1	...	1
Bakehouses, Limewashing ...	...	4	...	4
Defective Ashpits ...	...	5	...	7
Offensive Trade Premises, Nuisance ...	...	1	...	1
Defective Wash-houses ...	...	2	...	8
Meat Regulations, Contraventions, etc. ...	...	14	...	14
Stable, undrained ...	...	1	...	1
Demolition Orders not complied with ...	...	3	...	2
Contravention Sec. 20, Housing Act ...	...	1	...	1
Shops Acts Offences ...	...	10	...	10
Workshops, defects in ...	...	3	...	3
Smoke Nuisances ...	...	1	...	1
Defective Brick Sink ...	...	1	...	1
		<hr/> 234		<hr/> 432

In addition 29 matters were referred to the Borough Surveyor and four to the Stourbridge Water Board.

At the end of the year 147 Notices had been complied with, the matters relating to 17 of the Notices were reported to the Public Health Committee for Statutory Notices. The work in respect of 15 notices was in progress at the end of the year. Nothing, however, had been done with regard to 55 of the Notices.

The Statutory Notices served were :—

<i>Kind of Notice.</i>			<i>Notices.</i>	<i>Premises affected.</i>	
HOUSING ACT, 1930 :—					
Notice of Clearance Order	...	...	21	...	49
Notice of intention to do work in default	...	...	4	...	2
Demand of payment of expenses	...	...	7	...	5
To appear before Council	...	...	82	...	51
Demolition Order	...	...	16	...	13
Closing Order	...	...	43	...	28
Occupier to quit	...	...	177	...	177
Requisition for information	...	...	38	...	117
Determination of Closing Order	...	...	1	...	1

<i>Kind of Notice.</i>	<i>Notices.</i>	<i>Premises affected.</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875 :—		
For ashbin ... ..	1	1
Accumulation of Refuse ... ..	1	1
Abatement of Nuisances ... ..	2	2
INF. DIS. PREV. ACT, 1890 :—		
For Disinfection ... ..	4	4
RENTS RESTRICTIONS, ETC., ACT :—		
Certificate ... ..	2	2
HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS, BYELAWS ... ..	1	1
TENTS, VANS, ETC., BYELAWS ... ..	3	1
	<hr/> 403	<hr/> 455

49 Notices were brought forward from the previous year. Of the 403 Notices 250 were for matters requiring to be attended to, making altogether 299 Notices. At the end of the year, 251 had been complied with, 33 were being dealt with and 15 were outstanding.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Trades carried on are :—

Fish frying ... ..	32
Tripe Boiling ... ..	9
Hide and Skin Dealer ... ..	1
Leather Dresser ... ..	1

Three applications to commence business as Fish Friers were granted, two being for one year only. One application for fish frying was refused. One application to commence business as a tripe boiler was granted for one year. Another application was made but withdrawn.

### PROSECUTIONS.

Eight cases were taken before the Justices, as follows :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
May 31 ...	Seven cases under Shops Acts, for serving customers after closing hour.	Fined 10/- in each case, with 5/- costs in one of the cases.
Nov. 29 ...	Slaughter of Animals Act. For not mechanically stunning a pig before slaughter.	Dismissed on payment of costs.

### BAKEHOUSES.

There are 26 Bakehouses, 5 being factories. Four Notices for lime-washing were sent during the year.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

There were 209 Workshops on the Register at the end of the year, as follows :—

Bag Making	...	1	Frost Cog Making	...	6
Baking	...	26	Horse Shoeing	...	1
Basket Making	...	1	Jewellery and Watch		
Boot Repairing	...	25	Repairing	...	8
Boat Building	...	1	Joinery	...	13
Brewing	...	4	Laundry	...	1
Bucket Handle Making		1	Malting	...	2
Cabinet Making and			Millinery	...	8
Upholstering	...	8	Motor Repairs	...	13
Carriage Building and			Plumbing, etc.	...	6
Wheelwrights	...	5	Picture Framing	...	2
Cycle Repairs	...	4	Reflector Making	...	1
Chamois Leather			Saddlery	...	3
Dressing	...	2	Sheet Metal Cutting	...	8
Dressmaking	...	22	Smithy (General)	...	3
Electrical Engineering			Stone Masonry	...	2
and Wireless	...	5	Tailoring	...	23
Food Preparing	...	2	Tin and Whitesmithy		2

## OUTWORKERS.

26 lists were received containing the names of 48 Outworkers, 23 of whom resided outside this district.

10 visits were made.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are now 2 Common Lodging Houses.

The following are the returns of the number of lodgers. (The figures represent the number of times the beds were occupied).

Adult Lodgers.		Lodgers above 10 and under 21.		Lodgers under 10 years of age.		Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
5880	377	3	1	2	8	6271

This total is 425 lower than the previous year.



## SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 14 Slaughterhouses in the original Stourbridge Area, each being subject to annual licence. Eight licences relating to six of the slaughterhouses are subject to an undertaking that claim for compensation will not be made if the renewal of the licence is refused should the Town Council erect a Public Abattoir.

There are 13 Slaughterhouses in the Lye area, one being subject to an annual licence and the compensation clause. As regards the other 12, there is no definite information as to when or how they were licensed.

The total number of visits made during the year was 3,285.

Notices of Slaughter received and inspections, were :—

	<i>Oxen.</i>		<i>Pigs.</i>		<i>Sheep.</i>		<i>Calves.</i>
In Licensed Slaughterhouses	1658	...	4169	...	8032	...	147
On Premises not Licensed	...	—	...	11	...	—	...
Inspected	...	1564	...	3986	...	6359	...
Percentage of Slaughtered							
Animals Inspected	...	94.3	...	95.4	...	79.2	...

The following were condemned and voluntarily surrendered :—

Tuberculosis	...	1 oxen and offals ; 1 ox forequarter ; 39 ox heads ; 32 ox lungs ; 1 ox spleen ; 14 ox livers ; 1 ox intestines ; 3 ox mesenteries ; 2 ox stomachs ; 2 ox udders and chines ; 1 pig carcase and offals ; 191 pig's heads ; 47 pig's frys ; 23 pig's mesenteries ; 12 pig's neck ends ; 5 pig's spleens.
Distoma Hepaticum	...	9 ox livers ; 98 sheep livers.
Echinococci	...	9 ox livers ; 15 ox lungs, 1 sheep liver ; 1 sheep lungs.
Emaciation	...	1 ox carcase and offals.
Moribund Condition	...	1 ox carcase and offals.
Swine Erysipelas	...	5 pig carcasses and offals.
Septicaemia	...	1 pig carcase and offals.
Blood Extravasations	...	2 legs of pork.
Inflammation...	...	2 sheep's plucks ; 3 pig's livers ; 3 pig's frys.
Cirrhosis	...	42 ox livers ; 27 pig livers ; 2 sheep livers.
Pneumonia	...	9 pig's lungs ; 1 sheep breast and pluck.
Pleurisy	...	1 sheep neck and breast ; 2 pig's lungs.
Melanosis	...	3 ox livers.
Necrosis	...	2 ox livers.
Johnes Disease	...	1 ox intestines.
Angiomatosis	...	8 ox livers.
Abscesses	...	8 ox livers ; 5 ox lungs.
Cyst Tenuicollis	...	3 pig's livers ; 2 sheep livers.
Strongylosis	...	5 sheep livers.
Fatty Infiltration	...	4 sheep livers.
Bruising	...	1 sheep's leg.

One ox head was seized and condemned by a Magistrate.

Total weight of meat condemned approximately 82 cwt.

In addition, 30 cases of half-gross tins of herrings and bloaters, 31 tins of apricots, and 48 tins of herrings were condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Animals affected with Tuberculosis were :—oxen, 53, or 3.4 per cent. ; pigs, 221, or 5.5 per cent.

Eight offences under the Meat Regulations were met with ; Four of preparing food in slaughterhouses, and four of omitting to give proper notice of slaughter. In each instance the offender was warned.

On two occasions it was necessary to call the attention of butchers to the dirty condition of lairs, and, in three instances to accumulations of refuse.

Fifty-three licences under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 were renewed and three new licences were issued.

A case of slaughtering a pig without having previously been mechanically stunned, as required by the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, was taken before the Magistrates. The case was dismissed on payment of costs.

### MILK SUPPLY.

The Register contained 129 names of Milk Retailers as follows :—

Producers	...	...	...	...	...	17
Retailers in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	38
Retailers from outside the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sterilized	...	...	...	...	...	49

Eight were also registered as Wholesale Dealers and four as Wholesale Dealers, Sterilized Milk.

The Licences held in the Borough under the Milk (Special Designations) Order were as follows :—

				<i>Residing Inside.</i>	<i>Residing Outside.</i>
Grade A—Producer and Retailer	...	...	...	1	—
Grade A (T.T.)—Bottler and Retailer	...	...	...	1	—
Certified—Retailer	...	...	...	3	1
Grade A (T.T.)—Retailer	...	...	...	—	1
Grade A—Bottler and Retailer	...	...	...	1	—
Grade A—Retailer	...	...	...	3	3
Pasteurised—Producer	...	...	...	1	—
Pasteurised—Retailer	...	...	...	—	3

The Licence to the Grade A Producer is issued by the County Council. The Bottler of Grade A (T.T.) ceased bottling this class of milk during the year.

51 visits were paid and a number of dirt tests taken.



34 samples were sent for bacterial or chemical analysis, as follows :—

Supplies from Producers. Ordinary, 4 ; Grade A (T.T.) 5 ; Grade A, 6 ;  
From Retailers : Pasteurised, 13 ; Certified, 1 ; Grade A (T.T.), 1 ;  
Grade A, 4.

Five of the samples of pasteurised milk were taken on two occasions at various points of the pasteurising plant. The results, which were as follows, indicated that the apparatus had not been properly sterilized. When attention was called to this, greater care was exercised.

First Occasion.—Reception Tank : Bacteria, 13,440 per c.c., no B. Coli in 1. c.c. ; Retarder : Bacteria 7,090 per c.c. No B. Coli in 1 c.c. ; Bottling point : 19,040 per c.c. No. B. Coli in 1. c.c.

Second Occasion.—Retarder : Bacteria, 12,960 per c.c. No. B. Coli in 1. c.c. ; Bottling Point : Bacteria, 14,480 per c.c. B. Coli present 1. c.c. and 1/10th c.c.

Seven samples of Grade A and 7 samples of Grade A (T.T.) which had been bottled in the Borough, were taken in Staffordshire and submitted to examination by the Staffordshire County Council. The reports were to the effect that the bacterial counts varied from 19,000 to 512,000 per c.c. for the Grade A, and from 3,200 to 192,000 per c.c. for the Grade A (T.T.), and all the samples showed presence of *Bacillus Coli*.

Twelve samples were taken at the bottling establishment, 5 being Grade A (T.T.) and 6 Grade A, upon delivery from the producers, and one Grade A (T.T.) in a bottle returned from the round. The reports of the Worcestershire County Bacteriologist were to the effect that four of the Grade A (T.T.) samples were free from B. Coli, and present in 1/100th c.c. in the other sample, the bacterial counts being from 5,480 to 20,320 per c.c., and in the one containing B. Coli, 36,840 per c.c. The sample returned from the round had 12,800 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli. Of the six samples of Grade A, B. Coli was present in 1/100th c.c. in three of them. The bacterial counts were from 2,860 to 3,570 in those free from B. Coli, and from 12,240 to 35,700 in those containing B. Coli. The County Medical Officer of Worcestershire was informed of the results of these analyses, together with the names and addresses of the producers.

The County Medical Officer furnished particulars of analyses of eleven samples of milk supplied for school children. In seven of the samples B. Coli was present. The attention of the suppliers was called to the condition of the milk.

## HOUSING.

Number of inspections under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 214, of which 86 were in Stourbridge and 128 in Lye.

Thirteen of the houses had more than 2 persons per room, or 6.07 per cent. of the houses inspected. Nine of them had three rooms, the number of occupiers being : 11 in 2 cases ; 8 in 4 cases, and 7 in 3 cases. One had 4 rooms and 9 occupiers, the remaining 3 each had 2 rooms and 5 occupiers.



Seventeen houses were reported for demolition under Section 19, Housing Act, 1930, and 25 separate tenements were reported for Closing Orders under Section 20, Housing Act, 1930, some of these being houses adjoining each other and under one continuous roof.

Sixteen Demolition Orders, 29 Closing Orders, and 2 Demolition Orders for breaches of Undertakings were made during the year, as follows :—

Demolition Orders. Stourbridge: 117, 121, 123, Worcester Street; 9, 11, Pedmore Road. Lye: 53, Spring Street; 51, Attwood Street; 36, Belmont Road; 16, Cross Street; 1, Engine Lane; 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, Dudley Road.

Closing Orders. Stourbridge: 7, 9, 27, Hagley Road; 29a, High Street; 7, 8, 9, Union Street; 15, 17, Pedmore Road; 1st and 2nd floors, No. 2, New Street; 41, 43, Birmingham Street; 61, Market Street. Lye: 182, 183, Stourbridge Road; 8, 9, 10, 11, Gin Cridden; 13a, 13b, 14b, 15b, King Street; 18, Cross Street; 17, Waste Bank; 16b, Union Street. Pedmore: 4th and 5th houses past "Crown Inn" Hagley Road.

#### *Breaches of Undertakings.*

The two Orders made for Breaches of Undertaking were in respect of Nos. 48 and 49, Stourbridge Road, Lye, against which there were appeals to the County Court, with the result that the cases were suspended to enable the Appellant to carry out repairs as mentioned in the Specification which formed part of the Undertaking, in their entirety, within ten weeks.

#### *Undertakings.*

Undertakings were accepted in respect of the following :—To repair the houses Nos. 121, 122, 123, 104, 105, 106, Stourbridge Road, Lye; 35, Belmont Road, Wollescote, and 10, Pool Street, Stourbridge. Not to use for human habitation, : 38, Hayes Lane, Lye.

The following 100 houses were demolished or otherwise ceased to be separate dwellings, or to be used for human habitation :—

#### *Closing Orders.*

46, Pedmore Road, Lye. Three tenements converted into two. 37, 38, Cross Walks Road, Lye, converted into one house.

#### *Demolition Orders.*

51, Attwood Street; 50, 51, 52, Belmont Road; 16, 17, Careless Green; 51, Crabbe Street; 13, Cemetery Road; 1, 2, 3, 4, Dudley Road; 8, 9, 10, 11, Gin Cridden, 96, 97, 98, High Street; 3, 4, 5, Mitre Road; 9, 51, Spring Street; 38, 39, Stourbridge Road; 55, 56, Waste Bank, Lye and Wollescote; 23, 25, Norton Road; 16, 18, 20, Vicarage Road, Stourbridge.

#### *Undertaking*

No. 38, Hayes Lane, Lye.

#### *By Owners.*

13, Rufford Street, Lye, joined to No. 12. Conversion back-to-back house. Whitening House, Bromley Street, Lye. Two houses, Careless Green, Wollescote.

*Clearance Orders.*

Crabbe Street, Wollescote, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54.

The Dock, Lye, 19, 21, 44, 45, 46, 53, 54.

High Street, Lye, 66, 67.

Pope Street, Wollescote, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21.

Waste Bank, Wollescote, 1, 2, 3, 4, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 62, and Anchor Yard.

Queen's Road, Stourbridge, 24, 26.

Wheelers Hill, Stourbridge, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Confirmation Orders relating to the following houses, included in Clearance Orders, were received and the Clearance Orders became operative during the year.

				<i>No. of Houses included</i>	<i>No. of Houses which were excluded from the Orders.</i>
Cross Walks Road...	...	...	2	...	1
Waste Bank A	...	...	11	...	—
B	...	...	4	...	1
C	...	...	22	...	1
D	...	...	7	...	—
Pope Street A	...	...	3	...	4
B	...	...	7	...	—
Wheelers Hill	...	...	8	...	—
Engine Lane	...	...	9	...	1
Stourbridge Road	...	...	7	...	—
Green Lane	...	...	18	...	3

In addition there were 14 houses in Green Lane which were included in the Confirming Order but the operation of it was extended to six months owing to the want of re-housing accommodation.

In November, particulars of defects, etc., relating to 77 houses and 4 other buildings, included in three Clearance Areas, were supplied and accepted in connection with the Official Representations.

Five houses were repaired under Sec. 18 of the Housing Act, 1930, as follows :—

Nos. 33, 35, 37, Angel Street, Stourbridge. Cost £289.

Nos. 63, 64, Waste Bank, Wollescote. Cost £249.

These amounts were repaid when demands were made.

Extensive repairs and improvements to many houses have been done, 43 being repaired after informal action, and 9 by Owners after Notices had been served. At 23 houses a scullery with W.C. attached, and approached from the scullery, was erected to each. These were in place of common wash-houses and W.C.'s in exposed positions. In most cases plans and specifications were supplied.

After inspection of houses intended to be reported under the Housing Acts, complete details of the defects are sent to the respective Owners and when the Council have decided further to consider the matter of the premises, outlines of a specification are sent with the Notices.



The Closing Orders made in respect of No. 46, Pedmore Road, Lye, were determined after the three original tenements had been reconstructed and converted into two separate tenements.

### **DISINFECTION.**

Rooms at 147 houses were fumigated after infectious diseases, and rooms at 17 houses for other reasons. Approximately 3,000 articles of bedding and clothing were disinfected at the Isolation Hospital. At 9 houses the rooms, which had been occupied by tuberculous patients, were thoroughly disinfected. On one occasion the whole of the Maternity Home was fumigated and different wards on other occasions.

One school was disinfected twice on account of outbreaks of Diphtheria.

### **VERMIN.**

35 houses were fumigated and sprayed with insecticide for bug infestation. Insecticide, liquid or powder, was supplied to the Occupiers of 39 houses which were infested with bugs, 8 with fleas, 14 with ants, 15 with crickets, 10 with beetles, and 2 with silver fish. Rat poison was supplied to the occupiers of 31 premises.

### **RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.**

Two Certificates were issued under these Acts.

### **HOUSE REFUSE TIPS.**

On account of cricket infestation of the tips at Wollaston and Lye, the infested parts were treated with creosote with beneficial results. 250 gallons of crude creosote were used.

### **ASHPITS.**

Sixteen ash pits which served 62 houses were removed and ashbins provided.

### **SANITARY CONVENIENCES.**

Fifteen additional W.C.'s were put in.

Five Slop W.C.'s were converted to W.C.'s with fresh water flushing apparatus.

Four privies were converted to W.C.'s.

At 23 houses a W.C. was put in, in connection with a scullery, in place of existing W.C.'s used in common.

One urinal was dealt with under Sec. 43, Public Health Act, 1907.



## GENERAL SUMMARY OF OTHER SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT AND INSANITARY CONDITIONS REMEDIED.

### Dwelling Houses.

Baking Ovens removed ...	8	Stairs, repaired ...	43
Baths, additional, provided...	4	Stairs, treads renewed ...	160
Bedrooms, floors repaired ...	16	Stairs, handrails provided ...	27
Bedrooms, new floors ...	29	Stairs, renewed entirely ...	6
Bedrooms, angle filleting provided ...	34	Steps, renewed or repaired ...	11
Bedrooms, new skirting board- ing ...	44	Through ventilation provided	12
Bedrooms, skirting boarding renewed ...	4	Ventilating air bricks put in Bedrooms ...	10
Bedrooms, additional pro- vided ...	4	Wash-houses, thoroughly re- paired ...	22
Bedrooms, reconditioned and enlarged ...	2	Wash-houses, washing boilers provided ...	11
Cleansed, white washed and redecorated (Rooms) ...	286	Wash-houses, washing boil- ers repaired ...	11
Chimneys (repaired) ...	29	Wash-houses, supplied with Water Taps ...	7
Chair Rails and Picture Rails provided ...	48	Wash-houses taken down ...	14
Ceilings, plaster renewed or repaired ...	35	Wash-houses, floors renewed	13
Ceilings, height increased ...	2	Walls, external rebuilt ...	4
Ceilings relathed ...	9	Walls, internal rebuilt ...	2
Cellar filled in ...	3	Walls, cemented internally ...	53
Cellar Lights, new Gratings and Frames provided ...	11	Walls, matchboarding re- moved ...	22
Cellars, cleaned out and limewashed ...	4	Walls, internal replastered ...	153
Coal places, new erected ...	17	Walls, pointed or cemented externally ...	28
Demolished (or closed) ...	100	Windows made to open ...	13
Damp-proof courses put in ...	16	Windows, new, additional, put in ...	27
Door sills, new, put in ...	21	Windows, larger, put in ...	6
Doors, repaired and rehung...	28	Windows, repaired or re- newed ...	113
Doors, renewals ...	42	Windows, Sash Cords, Weights, and Pulleys provided ...	39
Doors, weather boards pro- vided ...	10	Yards, paved ...	23
Floors repaved or repaired ...	43	Paving repaired or relaid ...	21
Firegrates repaired or re- newed ...	34		
Food places repaved ...	21		
Food places, new, provided ...	5		
Hearth Ash-holes filled in ...	14		
Roofs repaired ...	41		
Roofs renewed ...	16		
Repaired throughout ...	67		
Sculleries, new, erected ...	23		
Sculleries repaved ...	8		

### Sinks.

Brick Sinks repaired ...	4
Brick Sinks removed ...	5
New additional earthenware put in sculleries or wash- houses ...	27
Earthenware Sinks in place of Brick ...	11
Sink waste pipes put in ...	12
Sink waste pipes repaired ...	5

**Water Supply.**

Water Taps put inside houses			
or sculleries	...	...	23

**Drains.**

Relaid	...	...	12
Reconstructed	...	...	10
New chambers put in	...		4
Ventilated	...	...	11
New, put to houses	...		25
Additional gullies put in	...		45
Gullies renewed	...	...	5
Repaired	...	...	13
Obstructions removed	...	141	
Chamber covers renewed	...		6
Syphons renewed	...	...	4
Drains tested	...	...	8

**Ashpits**

Removed	...	...	16
Houses, ashbins provided	...		62
Houses, ashbins renewed	...		24

**Rain Water Spouting.**

New additional spouting at			
fronts of houses	...	11	
New additional spouting at			
rears of houses	...	...	9

Spouting repaired or re-			
newed at front	...	...	30

Spouting repaired or re-			
newed at rears	...	...	35

Downpipes lengthened or			
reconstructed	...	...	16

Box Gutters in footpath	...		10
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**Water Closets.**

New, erected	...	...	9
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Rebuilt	...	...	5
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Additional provided	...		15
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New Basins put in	...		20
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Flushing Apparatus repaired			
or renewed	...	...	30

Fresh water w.c.'s in place			
of slop w.c.'s	...	...	5

W.C. Water Supply pipes re-			
newed	...	...	33

Other Repairs	...	...	62
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**Other Matters.**

Offensive accumulations re-			
moved	...	...	5

Overcrowding nuisances			
abated	...	...	—

Smoke nuisances abated	...		—
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Other defects remedied	...	3201	
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**SHOPS ACT.**

There were seven prosecutions, all being for serving customers after the closing hour. In six of the cases the offenders were fined 10/-, and in the other one a fine of 10/- and costs amounting to 5/-.

A pamphlet containing a summary of the provisions of the 1934 Act was left at every shop in the Borough. Numerous visits were made and information given as to the keeping of the various records and registers.

**PETROLEUM ACTS.**

Sixty-nine licences were issued, 56 to store Petrol only, 8 to store Petrol and Carbide of Calcium, and 5 to store Carbide of Calcium only. The sum of £41 5s. od. was received for these licences.

The licences were in respect of 63,675 gallons of Petrol and 8,124 lbs of Carbide of Calcium.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR KENT,

*Sanitary Inspector.*







